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14. ABSTRACT Tracked ultrasound elastography can be used for guidance in partial breast radiotherapy by visualizing the hard scar tissue around the lumpectomy cavity. For clinical success, the elastography method needs to be robust to the sources of decorrelation between ultrasound images, specifically fluid motions inside the cavity, change of the appearance of speckles caused by compression or physiologic motions, and out-of-plane motion of the probe. In this work, we present a novel elastography technique that is based on analytic minimization of a regularized cost function. The cost function incorporates similarity of RF data intensity and displacement continuity, making the method robust to small decorrelations present throughout the image. We also exploit techniques from robust statistics to make the method resistant to large decorrelations caused by sources such as fluid motion. The analytic displacement estimation works in real-time. Moreover, the tracked data, used for targeting the radiotherapy, is exploited for discarding frames with excessive out-of-plane motion. Simulation, phantom and patient results are presented.			
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INTRODUCTION:

A tracked free-hand ultrasound system is ideal for guiding many radiotherapy procedures, as it can be performed in the treatment room. In partial breast irradiation, the lumpectomy cavity should be localized during the treatment course. While many structures in the breast look similar to the lumpectomy cavity in ultrasonography, the scar tissue around the cavity is hard and can be visualized by ultrasound elastography. To be clinically successful, the elastography method needs to be robust to the sources of decorrelation between ultrasound images, specifically fluid motions inside the cavity, change of the appearance of speckles caused by compression and physiologic motions, and out-of-plane motion of the probe. In this paper, we present a novel elastography technique that is based on analytic minimization of a regularized cost function. The cost function incorporates similarity of RF data intensity and displacement continuity, making the method robust to decorrelation noise present throughout the image. We exploit techniques from robust statistics to make the method resistant to large decorrelations caused by sources such as fluid motion. The analytic displacement estimation works in real-time. The tracked data, used for targeting the irradiation, is also exploited for discarding frames with excessive out-of-plane motion. Simulation, phantom and patient results are presented.

BODY:

We are very excited to report the novel achievements of this research effort. The detailed Statement of Work tasks and a description below each task is provided next. The SOW tasks are in **blue**. A description of the research effort follows each SOW item in **black**.

- 1. Obtain ultrasound (US), US elastography (USE) and CT scans before the start of the radiotherapy.**
 - a. Develop a tracked US system for data collection (month 1).** We will use Polaris optical tracker, already available in the ERC-CISST for tracking. Polaris markers will be attached to the US probe and the US probe will be calibrated with respect to the trackers.

Polaris optical tracker gives very accurate displacement measurements. However, they require line of sight (as they are optical) and also they take longer time to set up in a CT imaging room. Because of the time constraints (we had a short amount of time to set up the tracking device in the CT room before the patient shows up), we instead used magnetic trackers. Magnetic trackers are not as accurate as Polaris and suffer from distortion of magnetic field due to presence of metals. However, they do not require line of sight and also easier to set up and also are inexpensive.

- b. Collect US data from patient before the PBI treatment at the same time that CT is collected (months 2-14).**

We have collected data from more than 10 patients so far and continue to acquire more data. All data is acquired in the CT room while the patient is lying down on the CT bed. The patient does not move after ultrasound data is acquired until her CT scan is finished. We have acquired both 3D ultrasound data (freehand data, no 3D probe is used) and palpation data (for elastography). More details of the system are in the attached paper (MICCAI conference, 34% acceptance rate, MedLine and ISI indexed and listed). I received travel award from MICCAI (only 7 students received this award) to present this work.

c. **Register US to the CT (months 2-14).**

The registration of ultrasound to CT is underway. We have so far looked at the data which is available from the tracking device (the magnetic tracker) to aid the registration. Development of a non-rigid registration technique that registers CT and ultrasound using mutual information technique (an image based registration technique) is underway. Registration of ultrasound to elastography is pretty straight forward and has been completed.

d. **Compare different combination of US, USE and CT for delineation (months 3-18).**

We have done preliminary studies on comparing the performance of the operator with different imaging modalities. While it is intuitive that adding ultrasound and elastography enhance the delineation of the lumpectomy bed, we have not achieved a conclusive result yet.

e. **Optimize USE code for using the human data (months 3-24).** I have developed a novel USE technology and software under a Breast Cancer Research Foundation research. The work thus far has been extremely promising: a manuscript has already been accepted for publication in the IEEE Trans. Med. Imag. I will be further improving my USE implementation to enhance visualization of the lumpectomy bed and ductal tissue.

Extremely promising results have been obtained in this area. We have developed new elastography techniques that generate superb images from the human data. The attached MICCAI paper contains some of the details of the method. Another journal paper is submitted to the IEEE TMI (the journal with the highest impact factor in medical imaging). Since the paper is still in the submission stage, we cannot attach it to this report. It's reference is:

Rivaz, H., Boctor, E., Choti, M., Hager, G., "Real-time Regularized Ultrasound Elastography", IEEE Trans. Medical Imaging (submitted)

f. **Performance optimization and refinements of subsystems (months 18-36).**

The ultrasound elastography subsystem is almost finalized. We have made the code also available to the public, so that groups who work in different applications of ultrasound elastography can exploit our novel and high-quality elastography estimation technique. We could confidently say that the method can be implemented commercially with small modofications. Work on registration subsystem is now underway.

2. **Obtain tracked US and USE scans of the patients weekly during the radiotherapy (months 2-14).** This data will be acquired from the same patients from whom US and USE data were acquired in step 1.b.

As mentioned in the 1b Section, elastography and ultrasound images are both acquired from the patients.

3. **Develop US to US registration (month 25-27).** This task is partly solved in task 1.c. (US to CT registration). As mentioned, US to US registration is one of the steps required in US to CT registration. I will optimize this step to work with breast images, as opposed to simulation images in task 1.c.

Preliminary work on the theoretical aspects of this task has started.

4. **Register the US images to the US images obtained before the therapy (months 27-36).** US images obtained in task 1.b have the lumpectomy bed delineated. US images obtained in task 2 are acquired from the same patients, and therefore the delineated volume can be projected into them (without having to delineate the lumpectomy bed again). Having the position of the lumpectomy bed in the tracked US images allows updating linear accelerator (linac) guidance. This is important since the position of the lumpectomy bed changes during the long therapy session.

Work has not started yet.

KEY RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Development of a novel, real-time, robust and high quality elastography techniques
- Development of a tracked ultrasound system using magnetic trackers
- Study of ultrasound images of lumpectomy cavity
- Study of elastography images of lumpectomy cavity
- Data acquisition from more than 10 patients

REPORTABLE OUTCOMES:

1. **Rivaz, H.**, Foroughi, P., Fleming, I., Zellars, R., Boctor, E., Hager, G., “Tracked Regularized Ultrasound Elastography for Targeting Breast Radiotherapy”, Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention, MICCAI, London, UK, Sept. 2009, pp 507-515. [Acceptance rate: 34%] [Awarded MICCAI Travel Grant]
2. **Rivaz, H.**, Boctor, E., Choti, M., Hager, G., “Regularized Ultrasound Elastography”, IEEE Trans. Medical Imaging (highest impact factor in medical imaging engineering journals). Submitted.
3. **Rivaz, H.**, Fleming, I., Assumpcao, L., Fichtinger, G., Hamper, U., Choti, M., Hager, G., Boctor, E., “Ablation Monitoring with Elastography: 2D In-vivo and 3D Ex-vivo Studies”, Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention, MICCAI, New York, NY, Sept. 2008, pp 458-466 . [Acceptance rate: 35%]

CONCLUSION:

Data acquisition from lumpectomy patients went smoothly. We acquired the ultrasound data few minutes before the CT scan was acquired. This means that we did not alter the current medical work-flow. Ultrasound data acquisition took only few minutes, minimizing the cost and patient discomfort. Magnetic tracking provided ease of use and enough reliability for registration of ultrasound to CT images and for reconstructing 3D volumes from 2D data. The

novel ultrasound elastography technique has many advantages compared to the previous methods. We chose the novel application of the lumpectomy cavity localization as the hard scar tissue around the lumpectomy is relatively thin and demands a high resolution elastography method. Also, incoherent fluid motions in the cavity causes large decorrelations, requiring a robust method. The merit of adding ultrasound and elastography to delineation of the lumpectomy bed is not clear to us yet. We are performing more studies to verify the importance of ultrasound and ultrasound elastography.

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Tracked Regularized Ultrasound Elastography for Targeting Breast Radiotherapy

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Abstract. Tracked ultrasound elastography can be used for guidance in partial breast radiotherapy by visualizing the hard scar tissue around the lumpectomy cavity. For clinical success, the elastography method needs to be robust to the sources of decorrelation between ultrasound images, specifically fluid motions inside the cavity, change of the appearance of speckles caused by compression or physiologic motions, and out-of-plane motion of the probe. In this paper, we present a novel elastography technique that is based on analytic minimization of a regularized cost function. The cost function incorporates similarity of RF data intensity and displacement continuity, making the method robust to small decorrelations present throughout the image. We also exploit techniques from robust statistics to make the method resistant to large decorrelations caused by sources such as fluid motion. The analytic displacement estimation works in real-time. Moreover, the tracked data, used for targeting the radiotherapy, is exploited for discarding frames with excessive out-of-plane motion. Simulation, phantom and patient results are presented.

1 Introduction

Breast irradiation after lumpectomy significantly reduces the risk of cancer recurrence. There is growing evidence suggesting that irradiation of only the involved area of the breast, partial breast irradiation (PBI), is as effective as whole breast irradiation [1]. Benefits of PBI include significantly shortened treatment time and fewer side effects as less tissue is treated. However, these benefits cannot be realized without localization of the lumpectomy cavity. Tracked ultrasound elastography can be used for localizing the lumpectomy cavity in the treatment room, minimizing tissue motion from planning to treatment.

This paper is focused on freehand palpation elastography, which involves estimating the displacement field of the tissue undergoing slow compression. Most elastography techniques estimate the displacement field using local cross correlation analysis of echoes [2,3,4]. These methods are very sensitive and accurate for calculating small displacements. However, elastography is subject to speckle decorrelation caused by various sources such as motion of subresolution scatterers, out-of-plane motion, high compression and complex fluid motions.

The prior of tissue deformation continuity can be used to make elastography more robust to signal decorrelation. Previous work on regularized elastography

is computationally expensive [5,6]. Dynamic programming (DP) can be used to speed the optimization procedure [7], but it only gives integer displacements. Subpixel displacement estimation is possible [7], but it is computationally expensive if a fine subpixel level is desired. In addition, a fixed regularization weight is applied throughout the image. However, while two ultrasound images may correlate well in most parts, they can have small correlation in specific parts. Four examples of low correlation are: (1) correlation decreases with depth mainly due to a decrease in the ultrasonic signal to noise ratio, (2) correlation is low close to arteries due to complex motion and inside vessels due to blood motion, (3) correlation is extremely low in lesions that contain liquid due to the incoherent fluid motion [8,3], and (4) out-of-plane motion of movable structures within the image [8] causes low local correlation. To prevent such regions from introducing errors in the displacement estimation one should use large weights for the regularization term, resulting in over-smoothing.

Freehand palpation elastography provides ease-of-use and requires minimum additional cost. However, out-of-plane motion cannot be avoided in freehand palpation, which reduces the quality of any elastography method. Assisted freehand elastography [9] significantly reduces the out-of-plane motion but it requires addition of a device to the probe. Quality metrics such as persistence in strain images have also been developed to address this problem [10]. To measure the persistence, elastography is performed on two pairs of images and the resulting strain images are correlated. This method requires strain images for calculating the quality metric. Therefore, trying all the combinations in a series of frames to find the best pair for elastography will be computationally expensive.

In this paper, we present a novel elastography method based on analytic minimization (AM) of a cost function that incorporates similarity of echo amplitudes and displacement continuity. We introduce a novel regularization term and demonstrate that it minimizes displacement underestimation caused by smoothness constraint. We also introduce the use of robust statistics implemented via iterated reweighted least squares (IRLS) to treat uncorrelated ultrasound data as outliers. And finally, we use the tracking information to select the best pairs of frames for elastography. Simulation, phantom and patient experiments are presented for validation.

2 Regularized Displacement Estimation

Dynamic Programming (DP). DP is a discrete efficient optimization technique for causal systems. In DP elastography [7], a cost function is defined as

$$C(i, d_i) = \min_{d_{i-1}} \{C(i-1, d_{i-1}) + \alpha_a R(d_i, d_{i-1})\} + |I_1(i) - I_2(i+d_i)|, \quad i = 2 \dots m \quad (1)$$

where d_i is the displacement of sample i , $R(d_i, d_{i-1}) = (d_i - d_{i-1})^2$ is an axial regularization term (axial, lateral and out-of-plane directions are respectively z , x and y in Figure 2 (a)), α_a is a weight for the regularization, I_1 and I_2 are corresponding RF-lines of before and after deformation and m is the length

of RF-lines. The cost function is minimized at $i = m$ and the d_i values that have minimized the cost function are traced back to $i = 1$, giving the d_i for all samples. We have implemented a 2D DP algorithm similar to [7] to generate integer displacements as a starting point for the next step of our algorithm.

Analytic Minimization (AM). We now propose a method that analytically minimizes a regularized cost function and gives the refined displacement field. Only axial displacements will be refined for strain calculation.

Having the integer displacements d_i from DP, it is desired to find Δd_i values such that $d_i + \Delta d_i$ gives the value of the displacement at the sample i for $i = 1 \dots m$. Such Δd_i values will minimize the following regularized cost function

$$C(\Delta d_1, \dots, \Delta d_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m [I_1(i) - I_2(i + d_i + \Delta d_i)]^2 + \alpha_a(d_i + \Delta d_i - d_{i-1} - \Delta d_{i-1})^2 + \alpha_l(d_i + \Delta d_i - d_i^{p\cdot} - \Delta d_i^{p\cdot})^2 \quad (2)$$

where superscript $p\cdot$ refers to the previous RF-line (adjacent RF-line in the lateral direction) and α_l is a weight for lateral regularization. Substituting $I_2(i + d_i + \Delta d_i)$ with its first order Taylor expansion approximation around d_i , we have

$$C(\Delta d_1, \dots, \Delta d_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m [I_1(i) - I_2(i + d_i) - I'_2(i + d_i)\Delta d_i]^2 + \alpha_a(d_i + \Delta d_i - d_{i-1} - \Delta d_{i-1})^2 + \alpha_l(d_i + \Delta d_i - d_i^{p\cdot} - \Delta d_i^{p\cdot})^2 \quad (3)$$

where I'_2 is the derivative of the I_2 . The optimal Δd_i values occur when the partial derivative of C w.r.t. Δd_i is zero. Setting $\frac{\partial C}{\partial \Delta d_i} = 0$ we have

$$(\mathbf{I}'_2^2 + \alpha_a \mathbf{D} + \alpha_l \hat{\mathbf{I}}) \Delta \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{I}'_2 \mathbf{e} - (\alpha_a \mathbf{D} + \alpha_l \hat{\mathbf{I}}) \mathbf{d} + \alpha_l \mathbf{d}^{t.p.}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

where $\mathbf{I}'_2 = \text{diag}(I'_2(1+d_1) \dots I'_2(m+d_m))$, $\Delta \mathbf{d} = [\Delta d_1 \dots \Delta d_m]^T$, $\mathbf{e} = [e_1 \dots e_m]^T$, $e_i = I_1(i) - I_2(i + d_i)$, $\mathbf{d} = [d_1 \dots d_m]^T$, $\mathbf{d}^{t.p.} = \mathbf{d}^{p\cdot} + \Delta \mathbf{d}^{p\cdot}$ is the vector of total displacement of the previous line and $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$ is the identity matrix. \mathbf{I}'_2 , \mathbf{D} and $\hat{\mathbf{I}}$ are matrices of size $m \times m$ and $\Delta \mathbf{d}$, \mathbf{r} , \mathbf{d} and $\mathbf{d}^{t.p.}$ are vectors of size m .

Biassing the Regularization. The regularization term $\alpha_a(d_i + \Delta d_i - d_{i-1} - \Delta d_{i-1})^2$ penalizes the difference between $d_i + \Delta d_i$ and $d_{i-1} + \Delta d_{i-1}$, and therefore can result in underestimation of the displacement field. Such underestimation can be prevented by biassing the regularization by ϵ to $\alpha_a(d_i + \Delta d_i - d_{i-1} - \Delta d_{i-1} - \epsilon)^2$, where $\epsilon = (d_m - d_1)/(m - 1)$ is the average displacement difference between samples i and $i - 1$. An accurate enough estimate of $d_m - d_1$ is known from the previous line. With the bias term, the R.H.S. of Equation 4 becomes $\mathbf{I}'_2 \mathbf{e} - (\alpha_a \mathbf{D} + \alpha_l \hat{\mathbf{I}}) \mathbf{d} + \alpha_l \mathbf{d}^{t.p.} + \mathbf{b}$ where the bias term is $\mathbf{b} = \alpha_a[-\epsilon \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ \epsilon]^T$ and all other terms are as before. Interestingly, except for the first and the last equation in this system, all other $m - 2$ equations are same as Equation 4.

Equation 4 can be solved for $\Delta \mathbf{d}$ in $4m$ operations since the coefficient matrix $\mathbf{I}'_2^2 + \alpha_a \mathbf{D} + \alpha_l \hat{\mathbf{I}}$ is tridiagonal. Utilizing its symmetry, the number of operations

can be reduced to $2m$. The number of operations required for solving a system with a full coefficient matrix is more than $m^3/3$, significantly more than $2m$.

Making Tracking Resistant to Outliers. Even with pure axial compression, some regions of the image may move out of the imaging plane and increase the decorrelation. In such parts the confidence of the data term is less and therefore the weight of the regularization term should be increased. The parts of the image with low correlation can be regarded as outliers and therefore a robust estimation technique can limit their effect. Before deriving a robust estimator for $\Delta\mathbf{d}$, we rewrite Equation 3 as $C(\Delta\mathbf{d}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \rho(r_i) + R(\Delta\mathbf{d})$ where $r_i = I_1(i) - I_2(i+d_i) - I'_2(i+d_i)\Delta d_i$, $\rho(r_i) = r_i^2$ and R is the regularization term. The M-estimate of $\Delta\mathbf{d}$ is $\hat{\Delta\mathbf{d}} = \arg \min_{\Delta\mathbf{d}} \{ \sum_{i=1}^m \rho(r_i) + R(\Delta\mathbf{d}) \}$ where $\rho(u)$ is a robust loss function [11]. The minimization is solved by setting $\frac{\partial C}{\partial \Delta d_i} = 0$:

$$\rho'(r_i) \frac{\partial r}{\partial \Delta d_i} + \frac{\partial R(\Delta\mathbf{d})}{\partial \Delta d_i} = 0 \quad (5)$$

A common next step [11] is to introduce a weight function w , where $w(r_i) \cdot r_i = \rho'(r_i)$. This leads to a process known as “iteratively reweighted least squares” (IRLS), which alternates steps of calculating weights $w(r_i)$ for $r_i = 1 \dots m$ using the current estimate of $\Delta\mathbf{d}$ and solving Equation 5 to estimate a new $\Delta\mathbf{d}$ with the weights fixed. Among many proposed shapes for $w(\cdot)$, we use [11]

$$w(r_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & |r_i| < T \\ \frac{T}{|r_i|} & |r_i| > T \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where T is a threshold that can be tuned. A small T will treat many samples as outliers. With the addition of the weight function, Equation 5 becomes

$$(\mathbf{w}\mathbf{I}'_2^2 + \alpha\mathbf{D} + \alpha_2\hat{\mathbf{I}})\Delta\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{w}\mathbf{I}'_2\mathbf{e} - (\alpha_1\mathbf{D} + \alpha_2\hat{\mathbf{I}})\mathbf{d} + \alpha_2\mathbf{d}^{t.p.} + \mathbf{b} \quad (7)$$

where $\mathbf{w} = diag(w(r_1) \dots w(r_m))$. All of the results presented in this work are obtained with one iteration of the above equation unless otherwise specified. Current implementation of the AM algorithm with the IRLS takes 0.015s to generate a dense displacement field of size 1300×60 on a 3.4GHz P4 CPU(not including the DP run time). The computation time increases linearly with the size of images.

Frame Selection. The ultrasound probe is tracked in navigation/guidance systems to provide spatial information, to generate freehand 3D ultrasound, or to facilitate multi-modality registration. Through a calibration process, the 6DOF motion of the probe in the sensor coordinate system is transformed into image coordinate system [12]. The mean of the absolute motion value of all pixels in 3D, $\langle |v_x| \rangle$, $\langle |v_y| \rangle$ and $\langle |v_z| \rangle$, can be analytically related to the 6DOF sensor readings using straightforward and efficient geometric computations. For frame i and j to be selected from a sequence of frames for elastography,

$$Q_{i,i} = k_x \langle |v_x| \rangle^2 + k_y \langle |v_y| \rangle^2 + k_z \frac{\| \langle |v_z| \rangle - v_{z,opt} \|_3^3}{\langle |v_z| \rangle + c} \quad (8)$$

should be minimized where k_x , k_y , and k_z are weights for lateral, out-of-plane and axial displacements and $v_{z,opt}$ is the optimum axial motion. Please refer to [12] for a rationale of the shape this function. Note that the selected pairs are not necessarily consecutive frames. The parameters, k_x , k_y , k_z , $v_{z,opt}$ and c are manually tuned to 1, 2, 1, 0.7 and 1 for the AM elastography method.

3 Simulation, Phantom and Patient Results

Simulation Results. RF ultrasound data of two phantoms are simulated using Field II [13]. The first phantom is $50 \times 10 \times 55$ mm and the second one is $36 \times 10 \times 25$ mm. They are both made of homogeneous and isotropic material: the first one is uniform and the second one contains a circular hole filled with water, simulating a blood vessel in tissue (Figure 2 (a)). A uniform compression in the z direction is applied and the 3D displacement field of the phantom is calculated using ABAQUS finite element package (Providence, RI). The Poisson's ratio is set to $\nu = 0.49$ in both phantoms to mimic real tissue, which causes the phantom to deform in x & y directions as a result of the compression in the z direction.

Respectively 5×10^5 and 1.4×10^5 scatterers with uniform scattering strengths are uniformly distributed in the first and second phantom, ensuring more than 10 scatterers exist in a resolution cell. The scatterers are distributed in the 8mm diameter vein also (Figure 2 (a)). To construct deformed ultrasound images, the displacement of all of the scatterers is calculated by interpolating the displacement of the neighboring nodes in the finite element analysis. The parameters of the probe are set to mimic Siemens 5-10MHz probes. The probe frequency is 7.27MHz, the sampling rate is 40MHz and the fractional bandwidth is 60%.

The first phantom undergoes uniform compressions in the z direction to achieve strain levels of 2% to 14% in 2% intervals. Ground truth integer displacement values are used as the initial estimate for AM to decouple the performance of DP from AM. Accurate subpixel displacement field is calculated with AM and the mean strain values are compared with the ground truth (Figure 1 (a)-(c)). The results are only shown for 2%, 4%, 8% and 14% compression for better visualization. The results with two threshold values for IRLS and without IRLS demonstrate that outlier rejection does not affect the mean strain value, while increasing the regularization weight α_a increases underestimation of the displacement. The rate of increase of the underestimation with increasing α_a is significantly more with the unbiased regularization (dashed line) as expected.

Significantly higher signal to noise ratio (SNR) [2] values can be achieved with outlier rejection (Figure 1 (d)-(f)) without over-smoothing the image with high α_a values. To show the performance of the overall method, the initial integer displacement field is calculated with DP and accurate displacement field is calculated with (Figure 1 (g)-(i)). The SNR values are less than previous case especially at high strain values, where DP results deviates from ground truth.

The second simulation experiment is designed to show the effect of smoothness weight and IRLS threshold on contrast to noise ratio (CNR) [2] when the correlation is lower in parts of the image due to fluid motion. The phantom

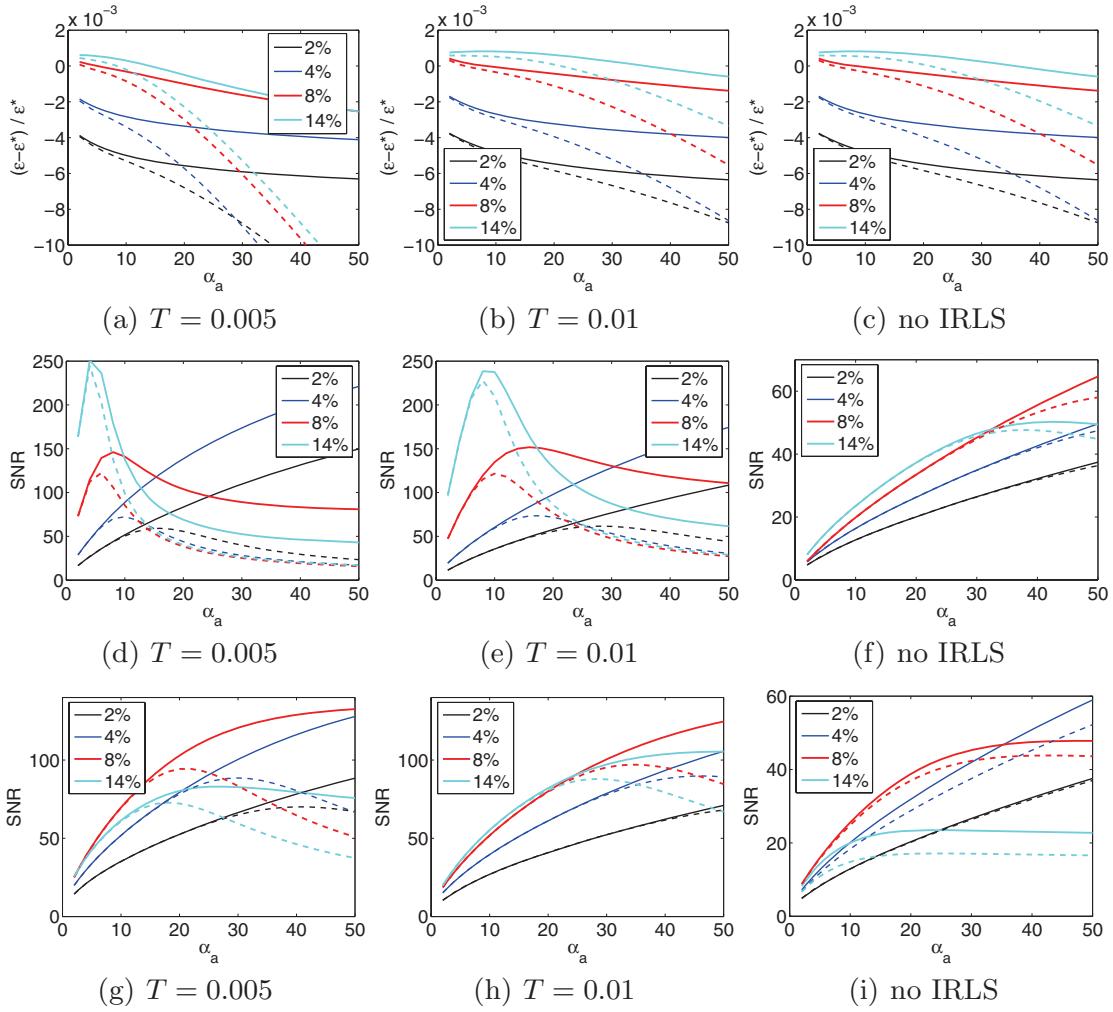


Fig. 1. Mean and SNR of the elastograms of the Field II simulated uniform phantom at four different compression levels (shown in percentage) for three IRLS T values. The solid and dashed lines correspond to biased and unbiased regularizations respectively. (a)-(c) shows the relative underestimation of the strain. ϵ is the mean strain calculated with the elastography method and ϵ^* is the ground truth. (d)-(f) shows the SNR of the AM. (g)-(i) shows the SNR of the AM with initial displacements found by DP.

contains a vein oriented perpendicular to the image plane (Figure 2). The initial integer displacement is generated with DP. The background window for CNR calculation is located close to the target window to show how fast the strain is allowed to vary, a property related to the spatial resolution. The maximum CNR with IRLS is 5.3 generated at $T = 0.005$ and $\alpha_a = 38$, and without IRLS is 4.8 at $\alpha_a = 338$. Such high α_a value makes the share of the data term in the cost function very small and causes over-smoothing.

Phantom Results. We perform freehand palpation experiment on a breast phantom to examine the performance of the frame selection technique. 50 frames of RF ultrasound data are acquired using a Siemens Antares system (Issaquah, WA). Our custom data acquisition program is connected to the Axius Direct Research Interface to send the command for capturing RF data. At the same

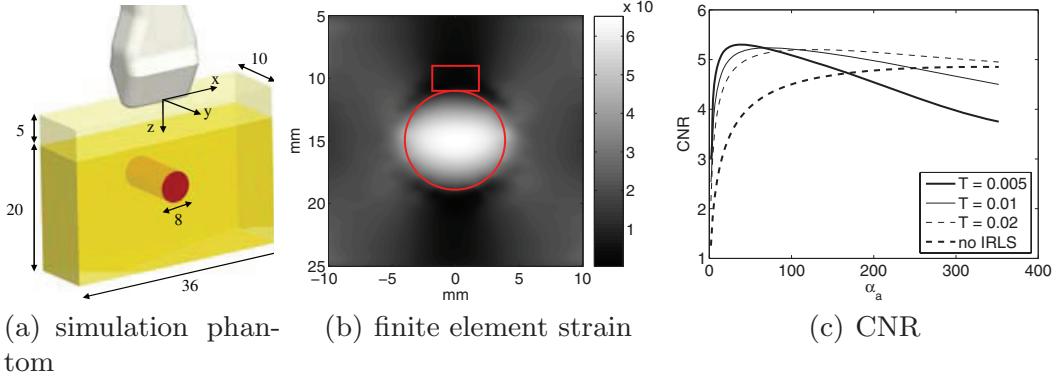


Fig. 2. The target (circular) and background (rectangular) windows for CNR calculation of (c) are shown in (b)

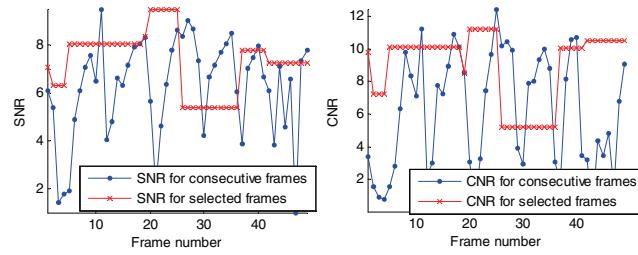


Fig. 3. The SNR and CNR of the phantom experiment with and without frame selection

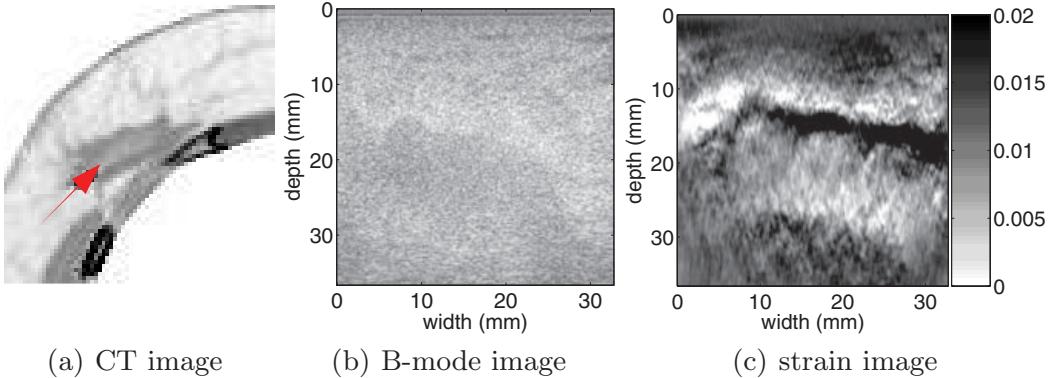


Fig. 4. Patient experiment results. The arrow points to the lumpectomy cavity.

time, the program collects tracking information from a Polaris tracker (Waterloo, Canada). Currently, the RF frames are stored on the ultrasound system and are processed offline. Figure 3 shows the SNR and CNR results. In automatic frame selection, $Q_{i,j}$ (equation 8) for any two frames i, j in a buffer of size 15 frames is calculated. For the two frames which give the minimum Q , the strain image is obtained. The next image is then fed to the buffer, its first image is removed and the frame selection is performed again. The automatic frame selection gives 8 frame pairs for strain calculation (as seen in the figure by 8 SNR and CNR

values). Without frame selection, 49 strain images are calculated. The average CNR and SNR values are improved from 4.91 to 7.19 and from 4.98 to 5.88 with frame selection.

Patient Results. We have acquired freehand palpation ultrasound RF data using the Siemens Antares system from patients approximately four weeks after lumpectomy. The ultrasound probe is tracked with the Polaris tracking system. Optimal frame selection is performed to select images for elastography using the AM method. The strain image (Figure 4) shows that the AM method can detect the thin hard scar tissue even though it is close to the cavity fluids which undergo incoherent motions and cause signal decorrelation. Since the AM method finds the displacement of all the samples on an A-line at the same time, the correlated data at the top and bottom of the cavity guide the method to find the correct displacement inside the cavity where the data is decorrelated.

4 Discussion and Conclusion

We introduced a novel method for calculating a dense displacement map by analytic minimization of a cost function. We used the IRLS method from robust statistics to make the tracking resistant to outliers. Moreover, we exploited the tracking data to optimize frame selection. Through simulation studies using Field II and finite element analysis, we showed that the proposed AM method generates high quality displacement estimates. The elastography method works in real-time. A comparison of the IRLS method with quality guided displacement tracking [14] which also aims for robustness is a subject of future work.

We chose the novel application of the lumpectomy cavity localization as the hard scar tissue is relatively thin and demands a high resolution elastography method. Also, incoherent fluid motions in the cavity causes large decorrelations, requiring a robust method. We have an active Institutional Review Board(IRB) protocol and have promising results from 9 patients which will be published in future work.

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